

CALIFORNIA



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—September 28, 1928

REPORT OF DELEGATES  
UNCLE SAM HONORS MALLON  
SAFETY CONFERENCE ACTION  
CONVENTION CALL  
NEXT GOAL OF LABOR

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

## THE LABOR CLARION

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It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

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### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56. (Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1659 56th St., Oakland.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.  
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 1886 Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Bollermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Office, room 894, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Alblon Ave.

Chautauers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Cleaners & Dyers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.  
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Secretary, Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers, Labor Temple.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.  
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.  
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.  
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.  
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Iron Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Phone Hemlock 2925.  
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.  
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, Edward P. Garrigan, 168 Eureka.  
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.  
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.  
Municipal Sewermen No. 534—Labor Temple.  
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.  
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.  
Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Stelner St.  
Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.  
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th.  
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Steuart.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.  
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.  
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.  
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Secretary, Marion Gasnier, 1201 Cornell Ave., Berkeley.  
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.  
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.  
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.  
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1928

No. 35

## REPORT OF DELEGATES

To the Officers and Delegates,  
San Francisco Labor Council:

The Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor convened at Sacramento in the auditorium of the Masonic Temple, Monday, September 17th, at 10 a. m. The exercises were opened by R. L. Ennis, president of the local Federated Trades Council, who called on Rev. Sherman Landon to deliver the invocation of divine guidance.

The delegates were thereupon welcomed by a number of local and state officials who, in short speeches, expressed their good wishes and friendly sentiments toward the organized labor movement of California. The welcome extended by Arthur S. Dudley, secretary of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, was perhaps the most appreciated, because of the message he conveyed. He said: "We want you to know that the Chamber of Commerce is very much sympathetic with labor, and works and co-operates with labor. We want to know your problems, and bring about the very best relationship between employer and employee; we will go as far as humanely possible and do our best to work together with you; and we want you to feel that we are always ready to consult and co-operate with labor."

This was such an unexpected welcome that it has attracted general comment. We note the following in the Oakland Union Labor Record of September 21st. The correspondent to that paper says: "It was difficult to believe the message of Secretary Dudley—so unbelievable in fact, that correspondent made inquiry of local trade unionists as to the gentleman's veracity and integrity. Assurances received to our inquiries as to Mr. Dudley's attitude and that of the association he represents, served to re-establish our belief in a forgotten ideal that there was a common ground upon which the merchant, the manufacturer, the employer and the employee can meet."

The rest of the comment is rather cryptic, but as it may throw light on what happened later, when certain Oakland and Los Angeles delegates made a frontal attack on Secretary Scharrenberg, we quote it here for what it may mean. The correspondent adds: "In effect Dudley's talk was the one bright light in a drab background, and this without criticism, for the local convention committee that followed the stereotyped method of having public officials apply the usual coating of salve in order that the thrusts which would be delivered later in the week by the steam-roller could be assimilated with a soothing effect and with a minimum of annoyance."

Another labor editor, H. E. Garman of the Los Angeles "Citizen," with as much truth and greater urbanity and good nature, wrote this to his home city on this subject: "This is a very friendly city on the part of the citizens and business interests, and it is felt in the meetings with residents, who do not stare at the delegates as though they were to be catalogued for future reference. Any questions asked are kindly answered, and the folks go out of their way to put the stranger at ease by explicitly giving plain directions how to reach the point desired. This comes from the many years of close co-operation and harmony between the civic organizations, including the Chamber of Commerce, and those in public office, as has been

pointed out in the "Citizen" heretofore, but one must be here to fully realize what it means. It is so different from our city along such lines."

The same thing was referred to by Superior Judge John F. Pullon who, in his talk, alluded to organized labor's reputation in former times, when it was reckoned a part of the citizenship that is undesirable, and humorously enough for a judge on the bench, he said that "even now, we here in Sacramento may be held to be unduly sympathetic with organized labor."

The really humorous speechmaker among the welcoming officials was the Chief of Police, Ted Koenig, who made a number of wisecracks, and gave the delegates the freedom of the city, as he knew the faces of all of them, being strangers to all the inhabitants. He also claimed a sort of relationship with organized labor, in that once upon a time he served as president of a Candy or Candle Makers' Union in San Francisco.

The convention gavel was then presented to the President of the State Federation, John F. Dalton, who formally announced the convention to be ready for business. As a presiding officer, Dalton has no superior in California labor organizations, and few equals in the country among many prominent labor men. He is the chairman letter-perfect, and the inexperienced or impassioned delegate must not forget or ignore the rules of order if he desires to obtain the floor. And he showed entire impartiality throughout the session. Even a "borer from within" being accorded recognition to rave ad libitum so long as he adhered to the parliamentary ritual, and kept his ravings within the adopted rules of order.

On taking the gavel, the dry, clear and penetrating voice of Dalton was heard to reflect on the previous speakers in a manner that tended to remind one of the dry wit of Jim Walker before the South of Market Boys, though more dignified and less cutting with innuendo. Dalton said: "He was surprised to listen to the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce—we have one in Los Angeles (general laughter); we also have a Chief of Police, but he is a good fellow. The entire State of California is a convention state, but of all the conventions, there is no one that has greater promises for labor than the state convention of organized labor. This gavel is an instrument of great power when properly used, and full of dynamite when abused. But I will endeavor to handle it with equality and justice." And Dalton lived up to his promise.

The Committee on Credentials reported, and found nearly 400 delegates present, representing over 60,000 of the 100,000 members of the federation. The convention badges were distributed by roll call, and convention committees appointed, after which a recess was taken until 2 p. m.

On reassembling the convention received the report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business. Motion was made to adopt the report, and Hugo Ernst of San Francisco made an amendment to provide for a majority vote deciding in two cases where the rules prescribed a two-thirds vote. The record says: "Debated by the Maker. Defended by Chairman of Committee." The amendment was then put to a vote, and lost, after which the original motion carried. It appears that no deliberative body that respects history and tra-

dition, is likely to reverse its procedure on such brief notice and such short oratory. And the California State Federation of Labor has sufficient Anglo-Saxon blood and democratic love of discussion to forego the pleasures of upsetting traditional procedure without formal resolution and reference to committee for consideration and approval.

President Dalton then introduced Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare, who conveyed greetings from the Arkansas State Federation of Labor. She gave an interesting address, the sum and substance of which appears in the form of Proposition No. 40, introduced to the convention by Emil Muri of Brewers' Union No. 7, of San Francisco. This provides for a campaign to establish somewhere in the West a regional resident labor college, for the purpose of training technicians and educate men in such branches of science as may be of use in promoting the interests of the labor movement. The crux of the proposal is to persuade all members of organized labor in five or six Western states to contribute one dollar a year each for the maintenance of such an educational institution.

Governor C. C. Young was then escorted to the platform, and received with a show of cordiality. In addressing the convention, he said: "You people stand for nearly everything for which we stand. You have the confidence of the people of California. You have a splendid way in carrying out plans for human betterment. There has not been a thing that had to do with life, and general welfare that you have not put your heart into. I began to learn your point of view, and found you only wanted a fifty-fifty chance, and were willing to take your chances with the rest of us. So, therefore, I signed every one of your bills, and would feel ashamed of myself if I had not signed. You come at the most beautiful time of the year and I will be more than glad if you should at any time come back."

John Kammer of the International Union of Cigarmakers also addressed the convention.

The chair announced that the secretary would receive resolutions for introduction and reference to committees, and that no resolutions would be received, except by unanimous consent of the convention, after 5 p. m. on the following day, Tuesday. Thus ended the First Day.

The second day began with no business before the convention, wherefore a recess was taken until 11 a. m., when the convention was called to order to listen to addresses of Senator J. M. Inman of Sacramento, Senators Maloney and Murphy of San Francisco, and V. S. McClatchy, secretary of

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the Joint Immigration Committee of the State. Senator Inman posed as a "regular guy," of the same true and open-hearted nature toward the organized labor movement as the San Francisco senators. He said: "I, too, worked at the end of a mudstick, so the making of a labor record comes easy. Roy Fellom comes first on the roll of honor, but that is because his name comes before three others in alphabetical order, the first four having the same number of honor marks. I do not know why I fall between two Irishmen, but it seems to be the natural thing for me, and I feel proud of it." He gave some details of the Legislative lobbying in San Francisco, his fight in behalf of Senate Bill 189, which was an amendment to the Anti-Trust Act to make unlawful the "permit system" in building materials inaugurated by the Industrial Association. He also referred to his political campaigns, in which he has been successful in retaining his seat in the Legislature for 18 years, after which his opponents have come to the conclusion that "it is not worth while to try to beat him." And the record that he has made during that time was not a "premeditated record. They took me simply for granted."

Senators Maloney and Murphy replied to Senator Inman in a manner typical of their respective personal characters, Maloney saying things of Inman which everybody knew he meant just the opposite, and Murphy complimenting Inman straight from the shoulder.

After the address of McClatchey dealing with the history, progress and present status of the federal immigration legislation, the convention adjourned for the day, to enable the delegates to take an automobile tour in the afternoon, a large caravan of machines taking the delegates to Folsom Prison gates and back through the orchards, vineyards and orange groves of Sacramento county.

(Continued next week)

#### IS AGAIN OPERATING.

The Federal Trade Commission has resumed its hearings on power trust propaganda.

The investigation was authorized when the Senate adopted the Walsh (Mont.) resolution. It has been disclosed that approximately \$1,000,000 a year was spent by the combined utility units in their war against public utilities. The fight was directly aimed at the Norris plan for government ownership of Muscle Shoals and against the Swing-Johnson Boulder Dam Canyon bill that would harness the Colorado River.

The investigation shows that the utilities' representatives freely used the terms "Bolshevik" and "Socialist" against those who opposed private control of natural resources. These publicity agents deluged the press with "news releases" and "canned editorials" and boasted of the amount of free space won for the trust. One of these agents declared that country editors are "God's fools."

Scores of college professors were secretly employed to write text books for public schools and to make speeches in favor of "private initiative." Publishers of text books were also reached.

Former Senator Lenroot, a prominent candidate for vice-president in the convention that nominated Warren G. Harding for president, was shown to have received \$20,000 for opposing the Walsh investigating resolution.

An attack on the Ontario publicly-owned hydroelectric plant, issued under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institute, turned out to have been written by a man who received \$3,000 from the National Electric Light Association. The Smithsonian, which is a government institution at Washington, repudiated the report.

Visitor (speaking of little boy)—He has his mother's eyes.

Mother—And his father's mouth.

Child—And his brother's trousers.—Tit-Bits.

#### "EXPERTS" AND THEIR OUTPUT.

The business of book writing about labor by so-called students of labor is growing apace. That is perhaps advantageous, but what is not advantageous to anyone is the growing tendency of these book writers to refer to themselves as "experts" on labor, when they are nothing of the kind. Comes, among the latest of these scrivenings, a volume called "American Labor Dynamics," which is a collection of chapters written by a dozen persons, including Prof. A. J. Muste of Brookwood College. The New York Times review, written by one who is surely not unfriendly to a work in which at least one of his former associates has joined, says the "net effect (of the book) is gloomy." And this "gloomy" survey of changing labor policies and conditions goes forth, with many other books, as the work of "experts" who know all about labor. It is not necessary to say that this book, or any of the others, is a bad book in order to challenge the rising tide of "experts," all too many of whom are experts only because they live in New York and have friends who are willing to call them by that noble, but so often misleading title. Labor tells its own story better than anyone else can tell it!

#### RUSSIAN PEASANTS BARELY EXIST.

Five-sixths of Russia's 150,000,000 population are peasants who are "scratching out a bare existence by tilling the soil," said Senator Thomas, on returning from a visit to Russia and other European countries. The other 15 per cent of the population live in the cities and towns. Approximately one-half of this element is engaged in manufacturing.

"There is but one party in Russia, the Communist," said Senator Thomas. "No other party is even permitted to get started. Agitators are jailed or shot.

"There are few motor cars in Russia, their admission being denied for the reason that such luxury is held to be a bad influence to parade before the workers and peasants.

"Along with everything else, the newspapers are operated by the government; hence, in addition to censored news items, the columns are filled with communistic propaganda for the party in power. While foreign trade and scientific papers and journals are admitted, no foreign paper with possible reading matter antagonistic to the Russian program is permitted to get across the border.

"Practically all property has been nationalized—confiscated, held, managed and operated by the government. All land of every kind, farm as well as city and town property, is the property of the government; the farm land being rented to peasants and the city property rented to workers.

"The general appearance of the country, where scythes and wooden rakes are used by harvesters, probably has not changed in many years.

"City property, all occupied by renters, has the usual appearance of rented property where repairs have been neglected.

"Moscow, the capital, with a population of about 2,500,000, resembles a city adjacent to an armed camp in war time; the city is surrounded by army camps with soldiers in constant training and maneuvers, on the ground by day and in the air by night. Russia has a regular army in training of about 700,000 men."

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**LABOR QUERIES.**

**Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.**

Q.—What union is celebrating its silver (25th) anniversary?

A.—The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America. The anniversary will be observed at a reunion and dinner in Cincinnati, October 1st.

Q.—Did the Order of Railroad Telegraphers once have a "no strike" law?

A.—The order was a benevolent and fraternal society until 1891 when it dropped regulations forbidding striking and became a trade union.

Q.—What do the Republican and Democratic platforms say about organized labor's demand for the ratification of the Federal child labor amendment?

A.—The Republican platform is silent on the subject. The Democratic, while declaring that the protection of children against exploitation is an important national duty, makes no mention of the amendment.

Q.—Were any trade unions organized during the Civil War?

A.—Yes. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was organized in 1863. Wood Carvers in New York City organized in the same year. The Cigar Makers' International Union was organized in 1864. The Bricklayers' Union was organized a few months after the war ended, on October 17, 1865.

**PARTISANS LIKE BRANDED STEERS.**

"The bootlegger and the divekeeper are less harmful to the progress of our nation than the citizen who votes the straight ticket and plays partisan politics," said Senator George Norris in a Labor Day speech. He said steers are branded to prove ownership, but men should not be branded as partisans.

The Nebraska veteran statesman made a vigorous plea for non-partisan politics not only in this campaign, "but for all times." Only by this method, he said, can there be a complete investigation of the power trust, abolition of life-long terms in judicial offices and a correction of the labor injunction evil.

"There is nothing sacred about a political party," said the Nebraska lawmaker. "The party is only an instrument of politicians and the man who allows the party to direct his vote above his conviction will destroy democracy. The right to vote is a sacred right. We must guard it with care, for any vote that is cast without perfect freedom is worse than no vote at all.

"We brand steers in Nebraska to show ownership. Don't be branded as a partisan in politics. It means that you are owned and controlled by a single group."

Senator Norris declared that no man should hold unlimited sway over a public office during his lifetime. "It is the weakness of humanity to continually try and reach out for greater power and even in judiciary posts men are apt to forget those who toil."

The Senator attacked the propaganda of the power trust. "I do not object," he concluded, "to a trust entering a school or lodge to spread propaganda, but I do object to that kind of activity when it is done under false pretenses."

**UNCLE SAM HONORS MALLON.**

Capt. George H. Mallon of Minneapolis, labor member of the Hennepin County Board of Commissioners and former business agent of the Minneapolis Building Trades Council, has been notified by the War Department that he will receive \$150 a month for the rest of his life as a special award for partial disability and unusual services performed during the war.

The "unusual services"—capturing single-handed an entire German howitzer battery—resulted in his selection by General Pershing as one of the "hundred heroes of the war."

**How a Union Man Fights.**

Captain Mellon, a union sprinkler-fitter, who received his captain's commission at the first officers' training camp in 1917, was out looking for a machine gun nest when on the morning of September 26, 1918, he ran squarely into a battery of 150-millimeter howitzers.

The German gunners opened fire with their rifles and pistols, but Mallon plunged ahead into what seemed certain death, shooting as he went.

When his automatic pistol jammed, he used his bare fists and succeeded in knocking out a dozen of the Germans. The balance of the battery, confused at this type of fighting, surrendered themselves and their equipment—11 machine guns, four trench mortars, and an anti-aircraft gun, in addition to the howitzers.

Shortly after this exploit, Mallon was wounded in the thigh by a high explosive shell and disabled to such an extent that it is impossible for him to ever work at his trade again.

He still carries a paid-up card in the United Association of Plumbers, Steamfitters and Helpers, and says it is one of his most prized possessions.

Some of his other "possessions" are the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Italian War Cross, the French Croix de Guerre with Palm, the Montenegrin Order of San Danilo, and the ribbon of the French Legion of Honor. The much decorated and much honored captain is not a militarist, however.

**Not a Militarist.**

"Wars are unnecessary and brutal," he says. "If the people were told the truth when a war is brewing, there would be no war. All conferences preceding a war are always secret—the facts and real causes are always kept from the public—from the men who have to do the fighting and dying."

Captain Mallon is a staunch friend and admirer of Senator Henrik Shipstead and was the Senator's running mate in the gubernatorial campaign which preceded by two years the latter's election to the United States Senate.

**AWAKE, YE MEN WHO TOIL!**

By E. Guy Talbott.

Awake, ye men who toil and slave,  
Too long your eyes have slumbered.  
Arouse yourselves; the day has dawned  
The hours of night are numbered.

Bestir your numbed, lethargic brains,  
No longer be encumbered  
By loathsome chains of ignorance  
That hold your souls dismembered.

Awake! The day of hope has dawned!  
You are a slave no longer.  
A freeman now, with opened eyes;  
Your sight will soon be stronger.

Look up, and with your open eyes  
Behold the world before you.  
Advance and conquer while you may,  
Lest sleep again allure you.

**DRINK WISELY WHEN CAMPING OUT**

Many have suffered from careless drinking on a motor trip, at a picnic, or while camping in unknown spots. Water that looks clear and sparkling might be infected. Unless it is labeled "Pure" by the State authorities, it should be viewed with doubt.

Too much pop is not particularly to be desired. Milk is delicious if ice cold, but many do not agree with me on this. Tea and coffee are all right at meals, but do not satisfy the in-between-meals thirst.

Old-fashioned lemonade, made on the spot, is strongly advocated by many. The germicidal action of the lemon juice helps to make the water safe to drink, and the alkalinity of the same juice tends to balance the acidity of many picnic and camping foods.

Make the lemonade from fresh fruit a few minutes before it is served. Mix the water and sugar first, and then stir in the lemon juice. It is an excellent and safe out-door drink.

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**SAFETY CONFERENCE ACTION.**

During the four years, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927, there were 626 employees killed in California while engaged in building and engineering construction work; 756 men were permanently injured during the same years, and 72,018 sustained temporary injuries.

Employers in ten branches of construction alone paid \$6,548,232 for compensation insurance during 1924 and 1925. This does not include the compensation insurance paid by contractors on engineering work or by the self-insurers of large numbers of men.

A heavy reduction in all these totals should be the aim of all either directly or indirectly interested. More tragic than all else is the loss of life and the injury totals.

W. H. Cameron, managing director of the National Safety Council, wrote on August 8, 1928, that construction accidents had increased "in numerous other states," and that Pennsylvania had recently assigned "all of their forty some odd inspectors exclusively to the construction industry for one month." Mr. Cameron has offered several excellent suggestions for procedure in a safety campaign.

New York State reports an increase in building construction accidents. The New York Building Trades Employers' Association has just been organized to make an intensive drive against accidents, and has planned for co-operation, statistical information, protection and safety work, publicity, meetings that will bring in all connected with the industry, and other familiar measures.

**Industrial Accident Commission Recommends:**

(a) That State authorities be asked to assist in the restoration of the Safety Department by as liberal financial aid as is possible.

(b) That California's campaign against accidents in building and engineering construction work be all-inclusive, for there is ample opportunity for participation by all employers, employees, architects, engineers, insurance company representatives, and members of any and all other groups.

(c) That each large organization be invited by the Industrial Accident Commission to select a representative to form a General Committee, such committee to choose an Executive Committee, the commission undertaking to furnish a meeting place and stenographic help and other facilities.

(d) That a Foremen's Safety School be started for all those in positions of superintendence and authority who have direct charge over men, to the end that the General Construction Safety Orders and safe practices can be taught those in places of responsibility and direction. Here again the commission can attend to all the details of such a school. The Foremen's Safety School of Milwaukee has 6,360 men and women registered this year.

(e) That each architect and builder and owner see to it that all specifications contain a clause requiring the performance of the work in accordance with the Safety Orders of the Industrial Accident Commission, as is done in elevator contracts.

(f) That a Safety Committee be organized on each job, such committee to give representation to both the management and the employees.

(g) That each job have a man assigned as Safety Inspector, either on a full-time basis, if the contract is large enough, or in connection with other duties, if a full-time position is not warranted, such Safety Inspector to be a member of the Safety Committee.

(h) That all the avenues of publicity and of information be utilized in teaching safety, and that safety pamphlets and bulletins be issued at regular intervals.

(i) That inasmuch as falls from scaffolds and injuries resulting from falling objects are prolific causes of deaths and injuries in building and engi-

neering construction work, it is believed the committees and individuals in the industry should aim to prevent such accidents by all available means of protection and security, the use of nets and similar devices.

(j) That prompt reports be made to the Safety Department of the Industrial Accident Commission of all unsafe places of employment.

(k) That the General and Executive Committees be urged to consider the best methods of safety inspection as effective ways of reducing deaths and injuries and to advise with the Industrial Accident Commission.

(l) That all functions of government, state, county or city, shall, in awarding contracts or in supervising work, require that all state and city safety orders, rules or regulations be complied with and made part of the specifications.

(m) That there be a fixed determination on the part of all to remove the reproach publicly issued from the International Labor Conference at Geneva last June, when it was asserted the United States led the world in the number of industrial deaths and injuries.

All the recommendations were approved.

**ENDORSES PARK BOND ISSUE.**

Endorsing the program for a state-wide system of outdoor playgrounds for the people, the California State Federation of Labor at its convention just adjourned at Sacramento, passed a resolution favoring approval by the voters of Amendment No. 4, the State Park Bonds Act. This measure, passed unanimously by the last Legislature, provides for the ultimate issuance of \$6,000,000 in State Park Bonds, but with the restriction that no dollar of state money can be expended until matched by another dollar from private gift or local sources. Thus for the expenditure of \$6,000,000 the State of California will obtain \$12,000,000 of parks and outdoor playgrounds for her people.

Redwood forests, ocean beaches, mountains, lakes and rivers, historic landmarks and natural wonders in every county in the state have been suggested to the State Park Commission as possible units in the State Park System. A survey of the state is now being carried on to determine what areas are worthy of being included. One consideration that the Commission will keep in mind is the necessity of access to the "great open spaces" on the part of the large populations in California's metropolitan center.

In urging the passage of Amendment 4, the California State Parks Council points out that if distributed equally among the citizens of California for the period of bond issue, these bonds would represent an average cost of four cents per person per year.

**USURPERS CAN'T BE TRUSTED.**

Men ignore history and the human instinct for power if they attempt to check equity judges in the "excessive" use of the labor injunction. It is the world's experience that men will not voluntarily surrender their power. Machiavelli, Italian statesman of the fifteenth century, said:

"Let no one who begins an innovation in a state expect that he shall stop it at his pleasure, or regulate it according to his intention." It is too much to expect an usurping judge to be moderate in the application of his usurpation. The failure of kings to pursue this policy forced the people to destroy autocracy. The remedy for the injunction evil is to strip this power from equity courts. They should not be permitted to decide what is "excessive." If they are permitted, the labor injunction principle is accepted. No tyrant ever acknowledged his tyranny. Let the equity process be restored to its original process—that no injunction shall be issued in personal relations and that a plaintiff can not secure this writ when he has a remedy at law.

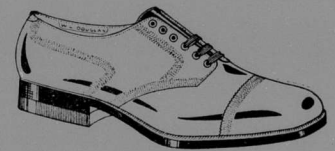
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Fisherman—Just let me measure him, so I can say truthfully how big the trout was that got away from me.

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### CONVENTION CALL!

Washington, D. C., September 18, 1928.

To All Affiliated Unions, Greeting:

You are hereby notified that, in pursuance of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the Forty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at the Atheneum Hall, New Orleans, La., beginning 10 o'clock Monday morning, November 19, 1928, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention shall have been completed.

#### Representation.

Representation in the convention will be on the following basis: From National or International Unions, for less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates; 64,000 or more, six delegates; 128,000 or more, seven delegates, and so on; and from Central Bodies and State Federations, and from local unions not having a National or International Union, and from Federal Labor Unions, one delegate.

Organizations to be entitled to representation must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter), at least one month prior to the convention; and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Only bona fide wage-workers, who are not members of, or eligible to membership in other trade unions are eligible as delegates from Federal Labor Unions.

Delegates must be elected at least two weeks previous to the convention, and their names forwarded to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor immediately after their election.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organization has been paid in full to August 31, 1928.

The conventions of the American Federation of Labor become increasingly important each succeeding year. New problems arising out of industrial development present themselves for consideration, analysis and solution. Naturally these problems affect the well-being and happiness of all working people. For this reason we are deeply interested in a just and correct solution of them. Let us face every problem and every issue bravely and constructively. Let us present labor's formula for industrial ills and social injustice. We can do this in an impressive and effective way if all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are fully represented at the New Orleans convention.

We earnestly invite you to come to the New Orleans convention prepared to participate in its work and in its deliberations. You will be benefited by being there and the labor movement will be helped by your presence, your counsel and your service.

The importance of our movement, the duty of the hour and for the future, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota to the New Orleans convention, November 19, 1928.

#### Credentials.

Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The original credential should be given to the delegate-elect and the duplicate forwarded to the American Federation of Labor office, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

The Committee on Credentials will meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor six days previous to the opening of the convention, and will report immediately upon the opening thereof at New Orleans, hence secretaries will observe the necessity of mailing the duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at the earliest possible moment to Washington, D. C.

#### Resolutions—Time Limit.

Under the American Federation of Labor constitution, resolutions of any character or proposition to change any provision of the Constitution can not be introduced after the second day's session without unanimous consent.

#### Grievances.

Under the law no grievance can be considered by the convention which has been decided by a previous convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor will any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not themselves previously held conference and attempted to adjust the same.

#### Hotel Rates.

**Roosevelt Hotel**—Single, \$4 to \$7; double, \$6 to \$10. All rooms with bath.

**Lafayette Hotel**—Single, \$3.50 and \$4; double, \$4 to \$6. All rooms with bath.

**Lynrose Hotel**—Single, \$5; double, \$5 and \$8. All rooms with bath.

**De Soto Hotel**—Single, \$4; double, \$6 and \$7. All rooms with bath.

**St. Charles Hotel**—Single, without bath, \$2 to \$3; double, without bath, \$3.50 to \$4.50; single, with bath, \$3.50, \$4 and up; double, with bath, \$5, \$6 and up.

**Bienville Hotel**—Single, \$4; double, \$6 and \$8. All rooms with bath.

Reservations may be made by addressing Robert L. Soule, secretary of the Arrangements Committee, 321 South St. Patrick street, New Orleans, La.

Headquarters of the Executive Council will be the Roosevelt Hotel.

#### Railroad Rate Reduction.

A reduction of one-half of the regular fare for the return railroad trip will be available if 250 delegates and visitors secure certificates when they purchase going tickets. The validating agent will honor only certificates that show tickets purchased with New Orleans as the destination.

Delegates should ask for these certificates when buying going tickets, whether or not their use may be desired for the return trip, so that we may have the necessary number of 250.

Immediately upon arrival in New Orleans the certificates should be handed to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor for validation.

If there be any further information regarding the Convention, or arrangements for the convenience of the delegates, it will be communicated in a later circular or through the American Federationist.

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM GREEN,

President.

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary.

#### RETAIL FOOD PRICES UP.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Food prices increased in 44 of the 51 cities reporting from July 15th to August 15th, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Fall River and Pittsburgh lead with a 3 per cent increase.

Seven cities reported a decrease. The 1 per cent list included Denver, Louisville, Peoria and St. Paul. Less than one-half of 1 per cent was reported by Minneapolis, Portland, Ore., and Springfield, Ill.

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Members of the 363rd, if you have not registered for the reunion, let this notice be of aid to you.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1928

There is now but one week left for those who have not yet registered to do so in order to vote at the Presidential election on November 6th. Every member of a union should see to it that his name is on the register so as to be able to vote in the interest of the great mass of the people for all offices from President down to Assemblyman. Every vote counts in the end.

Over in the Sudan they evidently do not take much stock in Kipling's declaration that "A woman is only a woman, while a cigar is a smoke," because a young man has to pay from fifteen to fifty cows to his prospective father-in-law for a wife. Still that is not so high a price as some of our millionaires in this country have been made to pay to smart mothers for the temporary loan of their daughters through the instrumentality of marriage and the divorce courts.

The five-day week will help to bring about a better distribution of the benefits of improved machinery and labor-saving devices because it will give the workers a part of the improvements and, surely, no one is more entitled to be so benefited than the workers. There are, of course, those who look upon the workers, not as human beings like themselves, but as instruments to be used by them to pile up wealth for the benefit of the few, and these are the individuals who are responsible for the unemployment and poverty that we have always with us, yet most of them would be shocked if anyone were to put the thing up to them personally and charge them with fostering poverty.

The prohibitionists told us that after the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment crime would at once disappear in this country, but after a decade of their pet measure a glance at the front page of our newspapers daily will demonstrate that the most vicious crimes have increased to an appalling extent, and most of these crimes can be traced directly to prohibition. In spite of the plain facts of the situation the fanatics still insist that we must maintain the law unaltered and that they have it in their power to prevent amendment and that they propose to take advantage of that power without regard for whether we like it or not. Are we going to dumbly submit to such unreasonable demands or are we going to assert ourselves and do something about it?

## NEXT GOAL OF LABOR

The next big advance of the organized labor movement is certain to be the attainment of the five-day work week in industry. It is even now being established in many different lines, the International Painters and Decorators' Union announcing that more than half of its membership now enjoys the shorter work week, and a number of other unions, particularly in the building industry, are putting the rule into effect so rapidly and with such little difficulty that some express astonishment over the successful inauguration of the plan. While these are rather surprising statements to those who have paid little attention to the drift of public sentiment, owing to the fact that it has been the experience of industry the world over that those in control of capital very rarely accept any alteration in working conditions without a struggle, still when one contemplates the situation in which most of the world finds itself today it is not hard to understand why employers are more ready to make concessions now than in any other period in history. The intelligent among them are beginning to realize that the curtailment of the number of hours worked per week will result in increased distribution of the products of the industry in which they are engaged, because men now unemployed will be put to work and thus be able to purchase more of the things they need, recognizing the fact that "the people who consume the bulk of the goods are the people who make them," as one economist has put it.

Production is increasing at a very rapid rate owing to the introduction of improved machinery and labor-saving devices in every line of industry and millions of workers are thus deprived of an opportunity to earn a living and consumption of all kinds of products is in this way reduced. The longer this condition of affairs is permitted to continue the worse will the situation grow, because it acts very much like an endless chain, each idle worker making it just that much harder for other workers to find employment owing to the curtailment of consuming power. It is conceded by all competent authorities that this is an accurate picture of what the future holds for us unless we alter our plan of action and the most practical thing to do is undoubtedly the introduction of the five-day week into every line of industry as rapidly as possible.

Professor J. Arthur Thomson, the editor and compiler of "The Outline of Science" in his work "Everyday Biology," states that the human being requires more rest than he is getting if he is to live to a ripe old age; and insurance records disclose the disquieting fact that there is, year by year, an ever-increasing number of deaths from diseases of the heart. The only machine or engine that matters to us.

Those opposed to further reducing the hours of labor will say that this is not confined to those who work. We agree, but is not that the effect caused by the demand for further speed. In all phases of our present mode of living, the speeding-up at the bottom has permeated the whole of society and the alarming increase in the death rate due to heart failure is a direct answer, and also a warning that we have passed the peak in our incessant demands on human effort. If we are to preserve the human frame from further devastation and depreciation there must be called a halt, either on the lines of further limiting the hours of labor or a slowing up of human endeavor.

The truth of the matter is that wherever one turns there is to be found increased evidence of the necessity for the shortening of the work week, and it is not, therefore, at all surprising to find thousands and thousands of employers willing to inaugurate it in their industries as rapidly as they can prepare for it.



**THE CHERRY TREE**

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

At last Jim Duncan has gone. "At last," it is written, because for months the old battler has lain on a bed of pain, wracked and worn, battered and beaten, fighting it out to the last, as he fought so many battles. Jim Duncan never gave up. He believed he would again be able to plunge into battle. He planned for it. When he could talk he spoke of it. He wasn't the kind to give up. A few of the friends of the pioneer went to see him. Some of them came away to wipe furtive tears from their eyes. The old comrade was such a pitiful shadow of his former robust self! Duncan knew his books. He knew his books of economics, his books of pure literature, his Shakespeare, yes, of course, his beloved Bobby Burns, and also his Keats, his Kipling and his ponderous historians.

Many came to know only the rough bark of the exterior of this towering figure of a man. The fine grain that was beneath was known to fewer persons; still fewer knew that whimsical streak of almost womanlike sentiment that could so easily be touched and that so often was disguised. The voice that could roar and threaten across convention floors could cajole and grow soft with the tenderness of affection and the softness of deep compassion. There were many sides to Jim Duncan and that was one of the things that gave him greatness. And there ought to be no mistake about the proposition that any man who could ride through the long years of the building of the American trade union movement that were spanned by this man's career had to have about him that peculiar thing men call greatness.

Duncan stood for a definite philosophy of trade unionism, just as Gompers did. It may be that Duncan was even the more inflexible of the two—inflexible out of conviction, not out of that pettiness called obstinacy. Had Duncan not been cast in a character that called for fighting, endless fighting, he would almost surely have gained renown as a scholar, for he was essentially a scholar with a scholar's mind and a scholar's thirst for truth. In his famous Tanyard Club it was the uncovering of truth that mattered. But it was ordained that Duncan should go into many battles, espousing a cause. There was no fairer fighter. Jim Duncan hated the unfair and the mean. He hated the narrow and he hated the sordid. He stood up and fought and whoever was engaged in battle with this giant knew ere the finish that there had been a fight! But Jim Duncan—almost everyone called him "Jim" in conversation, if not to his face—has fought his last fight. A character of dignity, of poise, of tremendous emotional capacity, of zeal and rare integrity, has passed from the scene of earthly cares. Deep sorrows and disappointments entered into his last years—burdens that would have crushed a lesser man and that marked deeply even this rugged character—but for all of these he fought to live and serve.

It is but a brief span since Jim Duncan stood by the side of the bed of his colleague, his pal Sam, in the dim hours of an early morning and held his hand while that hand grew still. Two giants there were, one slipping away, the other left to struggle on so short a time, then to waiver and fall as all must do. It is good for America that Duncan lived as it is good that Gompers lived. Both knew a loyalty to an ideal, an incorruptible faith and an unshakable philosophy that made the American trade union movement what it is. Millions of homes are brighter, millions enjoy more of freedom, millions have more knowledge and more of happiness. American wage earners are better off in every way. America is better off.

**TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS**

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Room 604, 16 First St., San Francisco

Some delegates having returned from attendance at the 73rd convention of the International Typographical Union at Charleston, South Carolina, information as to the work of the convention is available and a brief summary may be made. The convention met on September 10th in the quadrangle of the citadel located in the heart of the city. The people of Charleston, and particularly the members of the local committee, put forth every effort to make the stay of the delegates pleasant, and visitors to Charleston found Southern hospitality a very real thing. However, the city is not one of the best equipped for the holding of conventions, it being necessary to stretch a canvas over the meeting place as protection against sun and rain. This temporary roof served well until the last day of the convention, when late in the afternoon a heavy tropical rain necessitated an interruption of business for 30 or 40 minutes. Some delegates and visitors were drenched as a result of the failure of the canvas roof to protect, and the tables and papers of the delegates were soaked. Only a few of the changes in the laws of the organization may be enumerated in this issue of Typographical Topics. Many propositions were presented calling for an increased pension or mortuary, all of which were reported unfavorably by the laws committee, and the report was in each instance concurred in. Other propositions sought to establish accumulative membership in lieu of continuous membership, and these likewise were rejected. One proposition, if adopted, would have permitted unions to strike without the sanction of the executive committee, and another would have permitted a local union to strike without even notifying the International. Needless to say, both propositions were rejected. Among the propositions passed by the convention was a new section to the general laws requiring local unions in increasing dues or levying special assessments to submit the proposition to referendum vote. Local unions will be in the future without authority to confer honorary membership. Honorary membership may only be conferred by a convention of the International Typographical Union. An addition to the general laws provides that when for any reason a serious condition of unemployment exists in a local jurisdiction the subordinate union may, with the consent of the executive council, refuse to accept traveling cards for a specified period. Another new section provides that to meet an emergency subordinate unions may enact for a specified period a five-day law, such enactment to be ordered by a majority referendum vote of six-month members. The fiscal year of the International Typographical Union was changed, it being now from the 21st day of June to the 20th day of June. A resolution introduced by the laws committee was adopted which sets forth the manner in which amnesty is to be exercised by local unions. The convention adopted a proposition, which goes to a referendum vote of the membership, providing that the salaries of president and secretary-treasurer be increased to \$7500 per year and that of the first vice-president to \$5000. Another proposition which will be submitted to referendum vote is a change in Section 2, Article 1, of the constitution, which strikes out the mandatory

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provision that typographical and mailer contracts be negotiated jointly. The executive council was instructed to prepare and submit to referendum vote of the membership a feasible plan for the board of appeals as a court of last resort. This was thought necessary due to the fact that appeals are becoming so numerous that the time of the convention is largely taken up with the consideration of appeal cases, there being before the Charleston gathering 15 appeals from decisions of the executive council. The most important appeal before the convention was an appeal by members of New York Union against the majority decision of the executive council as to the operation of the overtime law in New York City. The majority decision, signed by Vice-Presidents Hewson and Smith and Secretary-Treasurer Hays, was staunchly championed by New York delegates and President Leon Rouse of Big Six, who was granted the privilege of the floor. The minority decision, signed by President Howard and Vice-President Perry, was supported by various speakers and by the presiding officer, who characterized the majority opinion as a "policy decision." Upon motion, the minority opinion was substituted for the majority and concurred in by the convention without a roll call. The delegates from Kansas City, Milwaukee and Seattle extended invitations to the International Typographical Union to hold its 1929 convention in their city. On the first ballot Kansas City was low and was dropped, and on the second ballot Seattle was selected as the convention city for 1929. On the final day of the convention friends of President Howard announced that the day, September 14th, was Mr. Howard's birthday, and friends and admirers, through Secretary Dowell Patterson of Charleston Typographical Union, presented Mr. Howard with a diamond ring. The convention adjourned at 6 o'clock on Friday, 45 minutes too late for the delegates to leave town, and the exodus took place on Saturday.

Archie Evans of the Stockton Record chapel visited in San Francisco last week. While in this city Mr. Evans had the misfortune to have his car stolen. It is understood that he had gone into a restaurant, and while Mr. Evans was eating lunch the car was driven away. Police later recovered the machine, and Mr. Evans left for home on Wednesday.

Henry Stahl, well known to many of our members, recently arrived from the East and is showing up on the Chronicle.

H. P. ("Bo") Reese of the San Jose Mercury spent several days the past week renewing acquaintances in San Francisco.

Arthur Floyd, world traveler of considerable reputation, visited San Francisco this week, after a ten months' stay in Victoria, B. C. He left for Sacramento for a short stay and expects to call at San Francisco again on his way south to some foreign shore.

#### Sidelights on the State Federation of Labor Convention.

The California State Federation of Labor meets but once a year; however, some delegates, those from the Bay district especially, due to the heat, may have concluded once is too often.

S. F. T. U. No. 21 really ought to adopt a regulation making attendance compulsory to at least one State Federation convention, because printers are clannish, their acquaintance is confined to the craft, their conversation seldom leaves printorial topics, their ambition is to imitate such a trade genius as John Henry Nash, their horizon is founded by a makeup table, a Miller saw or a lino-

type and, to prevent entry of alien influences, some even marry printers. Is it at all remarkable they grow to believe typography the Alpha and Omega of the United States trade union movement? Attendance at a labor convention possibly might convince them that unions exist other than the International Typographical.

Approximately 400 accredited labor representatives were in Sacramento, and of these 18 were from typographical unions, to wit: Casey O'Rourke, Claude Couse (pronounced Coosie), Pat Evers, G. A. Sheridan, Lyle Slocum, L. L. Heagney, San Francisco; G. W. McDill, C. D. Rogers, Oakland; J. F. Dalton, H. E. Garman, C. E. Tracy, Los Angeles; H. R. West, E. F. Caton, Long Beach; C. C. Hopkins, Santa Barbara; J. M. Byrne, Charley Lyon, Sacramento; A. G. Rogers, San Diego; F. B. Miller, Pasadena.

Four editors condescended to appear in person: A. G. Rogers of the San Diego Labor Leader; Charley Lyon of the Sacramento Labor Bulletin, H. E. Garman of the Los Angeles Citizen and G. W. McDill of the Oakland Labor Record.

A hint of opposition to the administration developed during the five-day meet, the irritation apparently springing from, first, election of the 10 vice-presidents by the convention instead of by voters in the districts they represent, and, second, holding of salaried political appointments by Federation officials. Lyle Slocum intruded the political question by a resolution, which gathered some support in San Diego, Los Angeles and Oakland.

A resolution indorsing Al Smith was anticipated with relish as a free-for-all was expected when it reached the floor. Keen disappointment registered among many when it became known its sponsor had been persuaded to withdraw it.

G. W. McDill of the Oakland Labor Record confesses the reason for his boldness is his nationality. Scotch, of course; and the Scotch dislike a high barber tariff, 'tis said. Mac affiliated with the opposition, for, like the Irishman, "he's agin 'em." When it could no longer be denied that his revolutionists were properly squelched, Mac sent his paper the following dispatch: "I was sent, I was seditious, I was sunk."

Included in the orators who welcomed the convention was the secretary of Sacramento's Chamber of Commerce. He urged co-operation between capital and labor, also cordially invited the delegates to visit his organization's headquarters, saying the Capital City chamber liked union labor and wanted to get better acquainted. The president, J. F. Dalton of Los Angeles Typographical Union, remarked that he had listened to the gentleman with no little gratification as his city also has a Chamber of Commerce and its secretary expresses very different sentiments.

Adoption of a resolution indorsing a state trade mark failed owing to Lyle Slocum's warning that it might encroach upon and endanger the usefulness of the union label.

The term Communist cropped out during discussion on several resolutions. Only those who have seen its crushing effect can realize how little chance Communism has to enter the labor movement. A few speakers did not hesitate to display their contempt, one going so far as to openly state that the author of a resolution calling for a one-week strike in behalf of Mooney and Billings would be the first to demand a strike and the last to leave his job.

Concede in fairness and justice that Sacramento knows how to entertain. Something was doing

all the time, and that it didn't just happen may be deduced from the address of welcome by the mayor, the chief of police also speaking along similar lines, concluding by claiming his town has the best jail in the State, but it was his intention to keep its doors closed to labor visitors. Apparently the visitors no more craved to open its doors than did the chief, as they gave him a tremendous ovation.

#### Chronicle Chapel Notes.

Perhaps you students of bird life and lore will come to the aid of "Looney" Margreiter. Frank de Jarnatt was telling him of a specie of bird that is an inhabitant of the Eureka Valley, Noe Valley and Bohemia. This bird is said to fly backward to protect its eyes from the wind and is known as the Hassamagazza Bird. De Jarnatt says the bird is very rare and also that Margreiter does not know his own country.

During the heat wave of Thursday and Friday, last week, the majority of the members were treated to an undershirt revue staged by a few victims of the warm weather. It was a splendid showing of the manly chest, and if the one and only Dave Hughes had contributed his bit, the show would have been complete. Dave did appear with some kind of summer footwear.

R. W. Waterson has taken unto himself a brand new Oldsmobile. The next thing he did was to hire a sub and try to master the art of driving without wrecking himself. After a few preliminary lessons he loads the family in the car and starts for Los Angeles. He will visit in the south, and we have an idea that the trip will not be without thrills.

Two members of this chapel are taking an automobile trip to Eureka which will be watched with interest. One member of that trip is an ardent Smith follower; the other is one of Hoover's most active boosters in this chapel. We all will await with interest the return of Jerry Hegarty and Sammy Stanfield.

Anyone wishing to borrow a line gauge with pica and agate on it will do well to see "Home, James" Benz. Joe has a brand new one, but the only drawback is that he has his name on it in forty-seven places.

Chappie Floyd, printer of the universe, as he is oftentimes called, was a visitor to the chapel last week and exchanged greetings with his many friends.

Billy McKnight is back on "31" after a vacation trip that took him to Sacramento, Lake Tahoe and vicinity.

A Topeka minister, traveling on one of the Santa Fe's slow trains, was reading his Bible.

"Find any thing in that book about the Santa Fe?" asked the conductor, as he reached for the minister's ticket.

"Yes," replied the minister, "in the very first chapter it says that 'The Lord made every creeping thing'."

An angry lady rushed into the marriage license bureau. In her hand she bore a license. To the clerk she said:

"Did you or did you not issue this license for marryin' me to Albert Briggs?"

"Yes. I believe we did. Why?"

"Well, what are you going to do about it?" she demanded. "He's escaped!"

They were seated across the table from each other in the restaurant, the wealthy octogenarian and the gold digger.

"Will you marry me if I have my health rejuvenated?" he asked.

"I'll marry you, all right," she replied, "but you leave your health the way it is."—American Legion Monthly.

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## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Meeting of September 21st.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by Secretary O'Connell, who stated that the President and Vice-President were in Sacramento at convention, and called for nominations for chairman. On motion, William T. Bonsor was selected, and acted as chairman for the evening.

**Roll Call of Officers**—President Stanton and Vice-President Baker were excused.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting were approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Communications**—Filed: Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Chauffeurs' Union, commending the attitude of Brother Dixon in regard to the proposed charter amendment increasing the salaries of the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors. From the Department of Electricity, stating it will hold a meeting on the proposed Moving Picture Ordinance in their office Tuesday, October 2nd, at 2 p. m. From Civil Service Commission, stating it will hold examinations for Food and Market Inspectors, Nurses, Elevator Operators and Street Carmen.

**Communications**—Acted upon: The Convention Call of the American Federation of Labor was read and it was moved and seconded that the Council send a delegate to the convention to be held at New Orleans, November 19, 1928. Motion carried. Nominations will take place next Friday evening.

**Resolution**—Was submitted by John A. O'Connell, as follows:

Whereas, We learn with deep regret of the passing of the mother of Walter G. Mathewson, the State Labor Commissioner of California; and

Whereas, We entertain the highest esteem and regard for Labor Commissioner Mathewson, and any sorrow or affliction coming to him is shared by his many friends and associates in the organized labor movement; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council,

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Austin's Shoe Stores.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
Bella Roma Cigar Co.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.  
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.  
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dred-naught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops. Market Street R. R.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
Regent Theatre.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traug Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

in its regular session assembled this 21st day of September, 1928, that we extend our deep condolences and sincere sympathy to Walter G. Mathewson and the members of the family in this their great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

On motion the resolution was unanimously adopted by rising and remaining in silence for one minute.

**Reports of Unions**—Musicians have signed a two-year agreement with theatrical managers, with one exception, the Embassy Theatre.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Receipts**—\$624.79. **Expenses**—\$166.79.

Council adjourned at 9:15 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,  
Secretary.

### TRADE UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

#### Meeting of September 19th.

The regular meeting of the Trade Union Promotional League was held in Mechanics Hall, Labor Temple, Wednesday, September 19, 1928.

The meeting was called to order by President A. V. Williams at 8 p. m., and on roll call the following were noted absent: J. L. Berke, W. G. Desepte, Theo Johnson and Sid France. All excused.

Minutes of meeting held September 5th approved as read.

**Communications**—From San Francisco Building Trades, noted and filed. From Secretary John J. Manning on label agitation, read and referred to next meeting. From United Garment Workers' Union of Cleveland, O., stating that high grade union-made clothing can be obtained here, filed. From Union Labor Life Insurance Co., stating that they have a man in the field now and solicit business, filed. From Typographical Union No. 21, monthly bulletin, filed. From American Decalcomania Co., same to be returned, no union label.

**Bills**—Read and referred to trustees. Same ordered paid.

**Reports of Unions**—Cracker Bakers report business picking up and state that these firms are fair: Standard Biscuit Co., American Biscuit Co., Mutual-Independent Biscuit Co., Andrews-Wilmans, California Cracker Co., Mother's Cookie Co., Bear Cookie Co. and Rose Baking Co.; also gave a report of the business of the Ninth District Council; that the Langendorf Baking Co. of Los Angeles, Continental Baking Co. of Los Angeles, and the National Biscuit Co. were all unfair to the bakery workers. Glove Workers report business slow; more demand for the union label on gloves in Los Angeles than here. Cooks No. 44 report business good; taking up the matter of the five-day week. Sign painters report business good and making progress. Steam Fitters No. 509 report things fair with most members working. Pile Drivers report things good with many men working. Hoisting Engineers report things getting better; Brother Lively also spoke of conditions in Los Angeles; also stated that there was a greater demand for and a larger supply of union-made goods there than here.

**New Business**—Brother Mahoney of the Glove Workers stated that it is hard for him to attend meetings and wished to resign from the Agitation Committee. Brother William N. Mappin of Typographical Union No. 21 was elected in his place. Brother Williams of the Stereotypers stated that Foreman & Clarke had clothing bearing a dual organization's label. Brother Williams of the

Cracker Bakers spoke on the conditions of the employees of the unfair National Biscuit Co., who is attempting to have them turn out two days work in one.

**Finances**—Receipts, \$52.93. Bills paid, \$239.80.

Meeting adjourned at 9:20 p. m., to meet again Wednesday, October 3rd, 1928.

"Not one cent of Union earned money for the Unfair Employer."

Fraternally submitted,

GEORGE J. PLATO,  
Secretary Pro Tem.

### REGISTRATION.

To the Affiliated Unions, Greetings:

The results of the coming general election will depend upon the number of voters. Every working man and working woman who has a vote is not protecting his or her own interests if they neglect to go to the polls on Tuesday, November 6, and cast a vote in accordance with the dictates of their consciences and in conformity with their political judgment.

The American Federation of Labor does not attempt to tell the membership how to vote, but it keeps a record of the acts of the elected officials and representatives of the people and publishes such records for the information of the membership. By this means each voter is enabled to cast his vote intelligently and for the protection of his interests and the advancement of his locals.

Each labor paper publishes these records, wherefore, there can be no good excuse if any one should plead ignorance as to who are labor's friends or enemies among the candidates for each particular office.

In as much as no citizen in California is allowed to vote unless registered, this circular letter is issued primarily for the purpose of calling your attention to the fact that registration of voters closes on Saturday, October 6th, and to ask you to assist in prevailing upon every member to register before that date, and also to cast their vote on November 6th.

Trusting that every organization and members will do their share in securing a complete registration of voters and turn out on election day, we beg to be, by order of the Council,

Fraternally,  
WILLIAM P. STANTON,  
President.  
JOHN A. O'CONNELL,  
Secretary.

### SENSE FROM CONGRESS.

"The idea back of all pensions and such benefits is that we give these gratuities in order to insure that the country will not lack for defenders in the future. Let me tell you the best way to be sure of defenders in the future is to keep America worthy of defense. So long as we hold fast to the principles of democracy, there need be no fear that the great masses of people will fail when you call upon them for service. But when we make distinctions, when we prefer class above class, when we come to countenance privilege, when we discriminate between citizens of equal worthiness—then bring on your conscription laws. We will have need of them because men will not serve willingly."—Representative George Huddleston of Alabama.

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## Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: George Bassett of the piledrivers, Adolph Hogreve of the barbers, John W. Meghan of the marine firemen, James H. Morrissey of the painters, Herman G. Muench of the bottlers, George J. O'Brien of the railroad employees, John Bastasch of the barbers, John J. McGrath of the ferryboatmen, Joseph Arton of the piledrivers, Michael Ford of the marine firemen, John Swift of the ferryboatmen.

J. B. Dale, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, made a social call at our office on his way back to Los Angeles from the convention of the California State Federation of Labor, which closed in Sacramento last week. He looked in good condition and was as enthusiastic as ever concerning the immediate future of the labor movement in California.

Harvey Garman, editor of the Los Angeles Citizen, was among those who gave us a call and spent a pleasant hour discussing old times with us after the close of the State Federation Convention. He spent a few days in the city calling upon old friends and discussing political, labor and general conditions as he saw them in making the rounds from time to time.

There will be a meeting in the rooms of the Department of Electricity to discuss the proposed ordinance dealing with the operation of moving picture machines on Tuesday, October 2nd, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Those interested in the subject are invited to be present and prepared to present their views so that the most satisfactory results may be achieved in drafting the new law.

Nominations for delegate to the New Orleans convention of the American Federation of Labor will be made at the meeting tonight. Nominations will also be open on the following Friday, and the election will be held two weeks hence. The convention will open in the Crescent City on Monday, November 19th, and will continue for two weeks.

The San Francisco Civil Service Commission announces that it will shortly hold examinations for food and market inspectors, nurses, elevator operators and street carmen. Those desiring to take the examinations may secure application blanks at the offices of the Commission in the City Hall any time prior to the closing date.

The question of whether moving picture theaters, showing pictures with talking equipment attached, should also be provided with an orchestra, according to a recent ruling made by the Musicians' Union, came up Wednesday when the union made this demand of W. B. Wagnon, manager of the Embassy Theater. The matter was discussed between union officials and Wagnon, but no decision was reached, and it will be brought before a meeting of the union called for next Tuesday. "The union wanted us to install an orchestra when we opened the house," said Wagnon, "but we had no place for it at that time."

Increased street car fares will be the inevitable result of the passage of Amendment No. 24 at the coming election, William H. Groat, past president of the Park Presidio Improvement Association, said at a meeting of the San Francisco Transportation League last night. The amendment, if passed, would give privately-owned railways an indeterminate franchise, he said, "and the history of perpetual franchises shows they are invariably followed by increase in car fares." The Citizens' Committee, opposed to Amendment No. 24, has opened headquarters at 570 Phelan Building. It

is not completely organized, but has sent out speakers throughout the city to address improvement clubs. A finance committee is being organized to solicit funds. Support was promised by the Transportation League.

### SCENERY CAN'T HIDE PLOT.

A professional "labor authority" defends the company "union" of the Philadelphia Traction Company. He says:

"The Mitten plan of industrial co-operation as applied during the past 17 years in Philadelphia has lacked only one fundamental requirement as measured by union standards and those of industrial democracy—the recognition of the union as the basis of collective bargaining. In all other respects it has been in accord with the underlying principles and aspirations of the organized labor movement."

When will our intelligentsia understand that the bedrock principle of trade unionism is collective bargaining, and that if this is denied, all else is nothing?

When will our intelligentsia abandon their theory that collective bargaining is merely a method to haggle over a few pence increase?

When will they see—or rather, when will they acknowledge—that through collective bargaining (another name for united action) every aspiration of workers can become a reality?

To say that the company "union" is identical to trade unionism, save collective bargaining, is to say that autocracy and democracy are identical, save that in the latter case citizens rule themselves.

The company "union" recalls the historic fact that autocracy changes its form without losing its essence.

Company "union" advocates rest their cause on the hope that man's judgments may be misled by outward refinements.

Open trade union antagonism is tactless in this age of organization. The company "union," with its pious pretense, and supported by the artistry of paid phrase makers, is substituted.

The new system brings no change into the lives of these wage earners. The employer controls the fake "union." This places him in as complete command of his mentally-drugged workers as when they were terrified by the espionage of secret detectives.

No outward form can conceal the fact that a worker is not free when he is denied an unchallenged voice in wages and working conditions.

If he must be submissive in this case, he is submissive in every civic and social activity. Because he stands alone he can not develop courage to resist injustice.

Workers who are forced to join a company "union" or to sign a "yellow dog" do not protest against wrong. They never respond to pleas of the defenseless and weak.

They are "contented" workers, without ideals, so essential in a democracy. They view trade unionism as they are directed by an intelligentsia who are paid to stupefy the intellect.

A Scotchman applied for a position as a patrolman on the London police force. Scotland Yard asked him this question:

"Suppose, McFarland, you saw a crowd congregated at a certain point of your beat, how would you disperse it quickly, with the least trouble?"

"I would pass the hat," answered McFarland.

Another Weinstein Co. store featuring drugs, cigars and candy—615 Market, near Montgomery.

Watch for opening.



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